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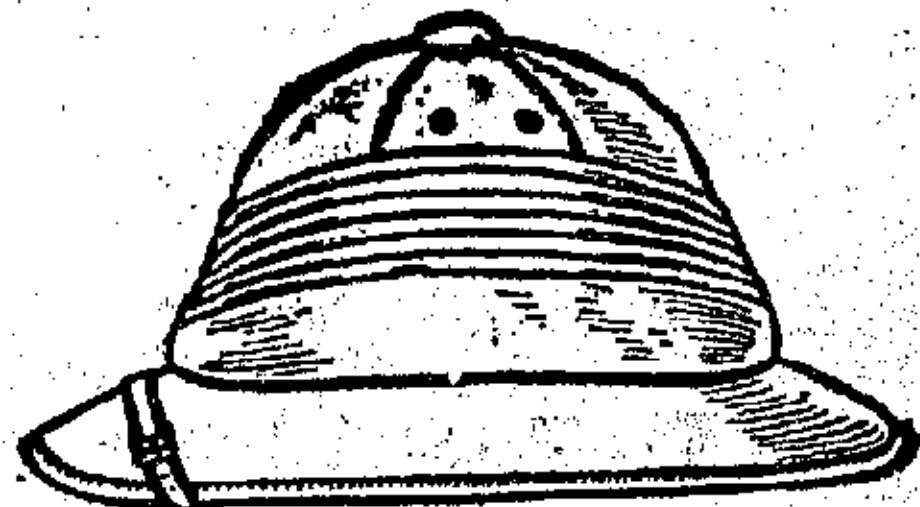
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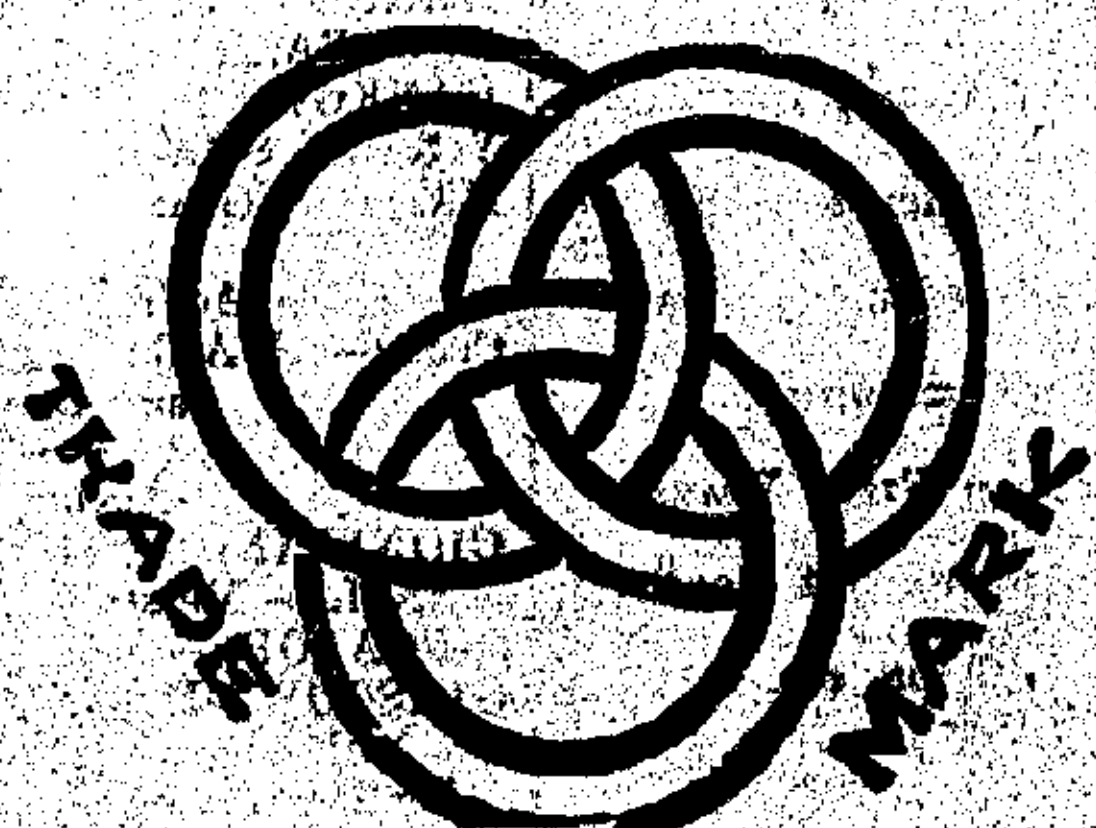
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REMARKABLE SIGNS OF UNANIMITY.

There was a large and thoroughly representative meeting of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce at the Chamber of Commerce Room yesterday, when certain resolutions were passed which directly concerned the question of the return of Germans to the Colony after the war, and also the remarks made by H.E. the Governor at the last meeting of the Legislative Council when replying to the motion proposed by the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak in connection with the same subject. The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, presided, and he was supported at the head of the room by the Hon. Mr. E. Sheil, the Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Mr. A. G. Cartwright, Mr. W. Dunbar, Mr. A. G. Gordon, Mr. R. Hancock, Mr. W. Logan, Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Mr. M. S. Sassoon, Mr. M. P. Tuli, A.B. The Swedish Trading Co., Ltd. (G. Ludin); Petroleum Co., Ltd. (W. H. Bell and H. Manning); The Bank Line, Limited; (R. W. Loughlin); Banker & Company (A. Bryson); Banque de l'Indochine (W. Berindogues); Hotelho Bros. (B. J. Botelho); Bradley & Co., Ltd. (F. C. Butler); British American Tobacco Co., Ltd. (V. L. Fairley); Caldwell, Margregor. (F. W. S. Evans); Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. (J. H. Wallace); Cawasee Pallenjee & Co. (R. B. Cooper); Carmichael & Clarke (B. Thomson); China and Japan Telephone and Electric Co., Ltd. (D. L. Carter); China Light and Power Co., Ltd. (T. Leeman); China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co., Ltd. (H. H. Taylor); China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. (C. H. P. Hay); China Sugar Refining Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (B. W. Pape); Compagnie Des Messageries Maritimes (J. Thomas); Connell Bros. (J. L. do Rosario); S. J. David & Co., Ltd. (Archibald David and O. J. Ellis); Denny & Bowley (F. L. Bowley); Donnelly & Whyte (D. E. Donnelly); Douglas S.S. Co. (H. G. Morrison); Fire Insurance Association of Hongkong (E. A. Williams); Fung Tang (C. M. S. Alves); The General Electric Co. of China, Ltd. (A. Basil Raworth); Green Island Cement Co., Limited (R. Henderson); Goddard & Douglas (T. Arthur); A. S. Hancock (H. Hancock); W. A. Hannibal & Co. (W. A. Hannibal); Hongkong Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd. (W. E. Clarke); Hongkong and China Gas Co., Ltd. (George Currie); Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd. (F. Graham); Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. (W. S. Brown); Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (J. J. Favre); Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd. (W. E. Roberts); Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. (R. M. Dyer); Hughes & Hough (T. F. Hough); W. G. Humphreys & Co. (Wm. Humphreys and W. G. Humphreys); J. D. Humphreys & Co. (Henry Humphreys); J. D. Hutchison & Co. (T. E. Pearce); Holloway & Newall (A. A. Claxton); S. C. Kait & Co. (S. E. Ismail); W. C. Jack & Co. (W. C. Jack); Johnson Stokes & Master (H. J. Geddes); Kailan Mining Administration (J. H. C. Goodhan); Lane, Crawford & Co. (H. Skelton); Lowe, Bingham & Matthews (A. R. Lowe); Linstead & Davis (F. Maitland); Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co., Ltd. (J. de B. Lancaster); W. R. Loe & Co. (J. M. Beattie); Leigh & Orange (A. E. Griffin and G. G. Wood); Macdonald & Co. (D. Macdonald); Marine Insurance Association of Hongkong (S. J. Chinen); Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd. (C. Champkin and E. L. Sim); N. Mody & Co. (H. K. Brani); N. S. Moses & Co. (N. S. Moses); Nestle's Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co. (A. G. Coppin); New Zealand Insurance Co., Ltd. (W. Sinclair); N. Y. K. (B. Mori); Pat & Baney & Co. (A. B. Avasia); Patell & Co. (M. J. Patell and N. B. Karanjia); Pentreath & Co. (C. B. Brooke); Robertson, Wilson & Co. (G. H. Wilson); Alex. Ross & Co. (A. S. D. Constand and K. Moss); E. D. Sassoon & Co. (C. S. Gubbay); Shewan, Tomes & Co. (J. Gordon); H. Skott & Co. (G. E. Wetton); Soares & Co. (A. M. L. Soares); Standard Oil Co. of New York (W. D. Kraft); Stewart Bros. (E. Ormiston); H. Stephens & Co. (E. Stephens); The Texas Company (J. T. Brister); Thomas Cook & Co. (J. Bentley); United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ltd. (A. Ritchie); Union Trading Co. (S. M. Churn); Union Waterboat Co., Ltd. (G. Morton Smith); Vacuum Oil Co. (C. C. Stark); S. Watson Co., Ltd. (H. Humphreys); Wilkinson & Grist (C. E. H. Beavis); Harry Wickham & Co. (A. Forbes); O. E. Warren & Co. (C. E. Warren); B. Monteith Webb & Co. (B. Monteith Webb); Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd. (E. One); Yuen Hop Hong (S. H. Leung); and Mr. E. A. M. Williams (Secretary).

The Hon. Mr. Holyoak, who was loudly applauded as he entered the room, and also when he rose to speak, said: "As it is past the hour for which this meeting was called I will proceed to adjourn the meeting until the next day, for which you have been called together this afternoon. Briefly it is this. That a resolution which was unanimously adopted by your elected committee was rejected in the Legislative Council, and we have now brought it before the meeting to endorse or not as seems fitting to you. The resolution which I have to propose, and which is identically the same as that proposed in the Legislative Council in your name, is as follows: 'It is in the opinion of the Council that it is in the best interest of the Colony of Hongkong that persons of German nationality should be excluded therefrom for a period of at least ten years following the declaration of peace; and, that, subsequently, they be only admitted into the Colony under strict licence.' Now, gentlemen, we contend that, speaking on behalf of the Chamber, there was not the slightest need on the part of the Government to debate this resolution. (Applause.) It was largely academic, it did not seek legislation, it merely asked that the considered, and carefully considered, opinion of your elected Committee should be put before the authorities at Home, who are shortly to meet to consider this very question. We claim that we have a right to a voice, inasmuch as while the greater Colonies will be represented directly by their own representatives, we as a Crown Colony will be represented by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and therefore a direct pronouncement from this Chamber in no uncertain manner should be sent Home, quite apart from Government despatches and recommendations which might not be known to us. Now, gentlemen, we further contend that this resolution was never seriously discussed by the Government in Council, and that His Excellency's speech, if it was not flippant in argument, was at any rate unfortunate, to say the least of it, in its choice of language. (Hear, hear.) It has been said, it was said in Council, that the appeal made was largely one based on sentiment, and was one which ignored economic facts. In the first place, gentlemen, it is impossible in connection with this war to ignore sentiment. (Applause.) The entry of England into this war in the very first place was entirely and absolutely due to sentiment, namely, that we should fulfil our treaty obligations to the nation of Belgium. (Applause.) And, gentlemen, it is impossible to conceive that as a result of this war sentiment in connection with it will die down for many years to come, and therefore we cannot afford to ignore it. (Applause.) You will notice that I am endeavouring in presenting this case to present it without passion, and to deal with it calmly and logically as it presents itself to your Committee, and as I trust it will appeal to you. I propose now to deal with the economic argument which it has been said, we did not sufficiently dwell upon. Gentlemen, I really felt it was unnecessary to argue it at length because the disclosures in connection with the liquidations were such common property in this Colony that it did not seem necessary to argue them at length, but as it seems desirable to speak more fully upon it I will proceed to do so. I said in my speech that the return of the Germans to Hongkong would be inimical to the interests of Hongkong. That is the basis of our economic argument. (Applause.) I have no hesitation in saying that at least 60 per cent. of the German trade in this Colony was done in British cargo. Now, gentlemen, let us pause for a moment to consider what that means. To all of us who are intimately acquainted with the textile trade, and largely from my own practical and personal experience, it has been well known that there have been many occasions in the past ten years where Lancashire travellers in this Colony have retailed stuff to German firms when British merchants, who had precisely the same cargo of stuff lying in their godowns, and were prepared to accept spot cash prices for it, were unable to sell. And yet large sales took place. Why? Because the whole basis of the textile trade, and of other trades in connection with German business, was built up upon a credit basis, for which the credit had to be kept revolving. Therefore, it did not matter what the times were, whether they sold at a loss or sold at a profit, so long as the credit kept revolving. That is a point I wish to enforce and ask you to dwell upon. I also wish to emphasise that British merchants of this Colony were opposed to trading in these goods, made by Lancashire firms, which were sold at a loss by Germans, and sold merely to keep the credit revolving in order to meet due bills. In defiance of obligations in connection with trust deeds and bills, they misapplied funds which should have been used for paying off, without indefinite delay, due bills. I say again, that that sort of business was immoral from first to last. (Applause.) I ask you, gentlemen, whether you are prepared to admit back into your midst men who are prepared to reconstitute this kind of business when, after much pains and tremendous struggling, the trade of the Colony has once more been put upon a sound cash basis. (Voice—No.) And as I said in the Council, the condition of this Colony to-day is healthier and sounder than it has been for many years past. Allow them to come back and seek to do their trade, and from the very nature of things no self-respecting British firm would think of dealing with them. I did not speak of the wider credit system of trade to which the Attorney-General made reference. The trade in the Hinter-

land, we think, may have been allowed to lapse somewhat, and we think it may be possible that British firms will have to consider its development upon credit lines, with the assistance of the banks, in order that the trade of the Hinterland should be more widely pushed than it has been in the past. It is true that in the past we have left much of that trade, what we call border trade, to our German competitors. We have realised now that trade was done, and that it must be developed possibly on similar lines, and we shall endeavour to make them sounder. It was further hinted that if you did not allow the Germans to return to Hongkong it might lead to the development of Swatow, Amoy and other outports with railway communication between those places and Canton, and possibly the development of other parts. Gentlemen, in the first place, I doubt very much whether for some years to come they will be financially in a position to finance any big railway scheme or any big commercial development scheme. But if they were I have no hesitation in saying that if the British merchants of this Colony allow them to do so it serves them right, and when I say that I mean that if we are not alive to the possibilities of competition, and knowing well we can meet them and overcome them, then we shall deserve all the competition we may possibly have to meet. If we do not work hard in hand with the Chinese Government in connection with railway development between Swatow and Canton, and we allow other people to do it, then we deserve the competition. In conclusion, and in putting this resolution to you, I would say that the question of a time limit of ten years, so far as your Committee is concerned, is merely an academic term for the sake of argument. When the resolution was proposed it was not proposed with the idea of carrying into effect any definite action within this Colony. It was not understood that it should be so; it was merely desired that an expression from the Colony should go to the Home Government for their consideration in connection with Imperial Legislation, and it was equally realised that whatever the Imperial Authorities at Home might decide, this Colony would have to fall in with them, and would do so gladly. (Applause.) But we did contend, and we do contend, that we have a perfect right to express independently our views to the Imperial Authorities at Home on that very point. (Applause.) Further, I am prepared to say in regard to the period of ten years that if the meeting with it we are prepared to modify the resolution in that respect so that it meets with general acceptance. We are most anxious that the views should go forward from this meeting with positively and absolutely united action, if we can possibly see eye to eye together in that connection. Gentlemen, I leave the resolution in your hands. (Applause.)

The Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton—Those of you who read my speech at the Legislative Council may probably have recognised that I based my argument chiefly on sentimental grounds, not from the commercial point of view, though I have my views on that. After all is said and done, we cannot guide our policy by a mere matter of pounds, shillings and pence. (Applause.) I am aware that there are arguments, strong arguments, on both sides of the question, and though, personally, I think we should combine ourselves against German opposition of any kind, yet at the same time I should like to hear further views expressed, as I am not a long resident here, having been here only a short time. That is all I have to say in concluding the resolution.

Mr. E. V. D. Parr—Without trespassing upon the valuable time of the meeting I would like to record my cordial support of the remarks of our worthy Chairman as regards this resolution, and to add that it might be considered a matter of common and ordinary precaution. Gentlemen, we desire these sentiments to be sent home to the Home Government. The Prime Minister, very wisely, since the beginning of the war, has acted in consultation with the best technical and business brains of the country—(applause)—and we are encouraged to think that his Government will welcome the expression of opinion of businessmen of Hongkong, men, gentlemen, who by their position show themselves as worthy successors to their great predecessors. (Loud applause.) I think we have a right to ask that our views should be transmitted Home. (Applause.)

The Hon. Sir E. M. Carter then said:—Gentlemen, while I wish to record in my detestation and horror of the German and the unspeakable atrocities committed by that nation since the commencement of the War, at the same time I cannot find myself in accord with the suggestion "that it is in the best interests of the Colony of Hongkong that persons of German nationality should be excluded therefrom for a period of at least ten years following the declaration of peace, and that subsequently they be admitted into the Colony under strict licence," save and except under conditions which are, I am convinced, beyond the bound of practical politics; namely, that the same stand be adopted and maintained by all the Allies in the Far East—France, Russia, Japan and most particularly China—given these conditions, then I am with you. Except under these conditions to exclude the Germans from our Colony would be merely to drive them to neighbouring trade centres, where once established they would prove a serious menace to our welfare and trade. (Voice—No, no.)—not to mention the loss of benefits to be derived from the use of our Harbour by their shipping, and of shipping under their control. (Voice—Not that.) They have no shipping. Who wrote it? I deem it inexpedient that I should here mention in detail places where they could (except and unless China sides with us) establish themselves in our immediate neighbourhood. They must be as well known to you all as to me, but I shall be only too pleased to give my views in full to your Committee if and when they wish. It has been argued that with no

cooling facilities on the way German shipping will find a difficulty in reaching these distant waters, but can we for a moment suppose that she will not find means to overcome this difficulty? What it would be easy enough for steamers using oil to reach Dutch ports in the East Indies and there replenish their stock for the further voyage to China, Russian ports in the North and Japan. That China has at the moment broken off diplomatic relations with Germany we all know, and I trust that the day is not far distant when she will be numbered amongst our Allies; but to imagine for a moment that when peace is established she will continue to decline to trade with her is to my mind absurd. I have read that the German Consignees at Tientsin, Hankow and elsewhere, now being taken care of by China, will eventually be handed back to her, and we know Germans to-day are tolerated and trading in Shanghai. I maintain then to exclude them from this Colony only would be a suicidal policy. (Voice—No, no.)

It may be said that we have got on very well and prospered without them during the war—granted—but shall we not do so to a greater degree on their return? (Voice—No.) Nor do I think we have much to fear for our trade from their competition for many years to come, particularly in view of the statement which has been put forward that they will have to compete without the banking and discount facilities in London which they formerly enjoyed. It will be within the memory of many of you that some years ago an attempt was made through this Chamber to establish bimetalism in this Colony. It was found, however, that unless China would come into line, this could not be done, and the scheme had to be abandoned. As this Chamber itself in its letter to the Government when considering the Recommendations of the Economic Conference of the Allies regarding the commercial and industrial policy to be adopted throughout the Empire after the War, wrote, "Hongkong is essentially a great shipping port and trade emporium and as such cannot be dissociated from the neighbouring State of China, which indeed provides the most important field for Hongkong enterprise. Whatever Imperial Policy is adopted for the future in the interest of Hongkong provision must be made for its peculiar relationship with China and no measures should be taken which would be likely to be detrimental to the further expansion of the import and export trade with China; any Tariff Regulations should provide for these circumstances." All this goes to support my contention that without the support and co-operation of China any such suggestion as that now before us must prove futile and react to our detriment. (Voice—No, no.) Gentlemen, the question under discussion is to my mind essentially one of Imperial Policy. We have been asked by the Home Government for an expression of our opinion as a guide to our representative at the forthcoming Imperial Conference, and in giving forth such an opinion we must be careful not to let our justly increased hatred of the atrocities committed by our enemies and our sentiment for the sufferings imposed upon our fellow countrymen and Allies to obscure our sound and well-considered judgment. Common sense tells us that so soon as she is able to do so Germany will open up trade throughout the world, and for us to attempt to bar her from trade with or through this Colony, without, as I have already said, the aid and co-operation of our neighbours, would be hopeless, and far from our best interests as a Colony. Briefly, then, while no one would be more pleased than myself to see the Germans excluded from this Colony for the period suggested, it can only be successfully done provided we have the hearty steadfast co-operation of China and the neighbouring countries, and I suggest, therefore, that there should be embodied in any recommendation of this nature forwarded to the Home Government such a proviso. (Voice—No.)

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak—As the member of the Chamber who proposed this resolution, I will exercise my prerogative and reply to Sir Paul Carter's remarks. I have purposely avoided dwelling upon the subject of shipping for the very reason that obviously the interests of this Colony and other parts of the Empire must be bound up inseparably with that of shipping, and should it so happen that France, Italy should open their ports to German shipping after the war, Hongkong also must admit them within its port. And in reply to the fear he expresses with regard to China, that the prevention of the return of Germans for a certain period would do untold harm in our trade with China and Japan, I trust that before very long China, too, will have entered the field against the foes of humanity. (Applause.) And, if they do, these economic reasons do not apply, because she will come equally into line with the rest of the Allies in deciding what shall be done with German trade after the war, and we shall be inseparably bound up with her. (Applause.) So I think we need not seriously consider the argument against the proposition at the present moment, always remembering that we are merely expressing views to the Home Government, which we say we have a right to have considered. Without further words I will put the resolution, unless there is an amendment to it.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and was carried with only two dissentients, the Hon. Sir Paul Carter and Capt. Carter.

The Chairman then declared the resolution carried unanimously.

ANOTHER RESOLUTION

Mr. Donnelly then said:—Gentlemen, there is one further resolution I desire to put to you at this meeting: it has reference to the debate in the Legislative Council on the 10th inst., and to certain remarks made by H.E. the Governor, which were taken exception to by Mr. Holyoak at the time, and with which I feel sure you are all familiar. At the conclusion of the debate H.E. said: "I have only one remark to make, and that is that I do not think any repre-

THE GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG.

In a leading article, under the above title, on April 21st, the *North China Daily News* said:—

Yesterday's telegram contained a brief report of an attempt by the unofficial members of the Legislative Council of Hongkong to secure the exclusion of Germans from the Colony after the war. The sentiments expressed by Mr. P. H. Holyoak, supported by Mr. Anton and Mr. Pollock, are those of the overwhelming majority of the British people: "that the mercantile community does not desire, and will not be, if it can be avoided, associated in Hongkong, either socially or commercially, with men and women who have failed to realize what honour, justice and mercy mean, and who acknowledge neither international obligations nor treaties unless they stand to gain by so doing." In the end the motion was thrown out, the official members, as usual, voting en masse to swamp the unofficial, and the Governor, concluding the debate, thought "that every official was thoroughly convinced that the resolution was not in the best interests of the Colony."

Telegraphic summaries and sentences taken out of their context may, of course, be misleading. But it will need a very explicit context, in the rest of what the Governor may have said, to explain the words we have italicized. It is an amazing and shameful statement. The slow course of liquidation of German firms in Hongkong has proved up to the hilt that, for years past, German merchants had been using every means in their power to undersell and ruin the British in the Colony where they, the Germans, were received with equal freedom and friendship. This is the experience, not of one small colony, but of the whole world. It is the mainspring of the Russian revolution and of the present fury of the South American Republics. There may be there probably are, decent Germans, taken individually. But where the ambition of Germany is concerned, no man can be trusted. Treachery is his practice and deceit, so long as successful, his pride. And these are the people whose exclusion would not be "in the best interests of the Colony." Put it the other way about. Does Sir Henry May think that the presence of Germans in the Colony is to the best interests of Hongkong? That their places should be kept warm for them until after the war? And that directly the sword is sheathed they should be readmitted in full freedom into and lie and insinuate themselves into the life and the subjects? Whom can Sir Henry May blame if this construction, with all that it implies, is put upon his words?

Mr. Holyoak is reported to have entered a strong objection against what he characterized as a studied insult to the Committee of Commerce. Nine months ago we noted with regret the refusal of the Colonial Secretary at Home to grant the petition of British residents in Hongkong for greater representation on the Executive and Legislative Councils. Shanghai, we would venture to say, is not so bad an example of what merchants in the Far East can do in the sphere of government, when left to themselves, as Hongkong. The British residents' quarters against the Government, shown by the Governor's demeanour, whatever his intentions, has suggested anything but a steady determination to keep the merchants in their places. But here we have a wider issue. For reasons best known to himself, Sir Henry May has declared himself in opposition to the common opinion of the world; and to the common opinion of the Colony, not perhaps so inferior in intelligence to the Governor of Hongkong, is urging that, for five years after the declaration of peace, enemy steamers shall not be allowed to use the coaling stations of small British Empire, the Governor of that Empire but not unimportant part of that Empire would appear to consider that the German is not such a bad fellow after all, and that he is, for the interests of the Colony, a desirable citizen. We trust that steps will be taken to bring this proposition to the notice of the Home Government.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 21st April is as follows:—

	Receipts for week for 16 weeks	Aggregate receipts for 16 weeks
This Year	\$11,740	\$219,286
Last Year	15,947	294,032
Decrease	4,207	74,746

warded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and also to the Committee of the United Chambers of Commerce at Home. Mr. Forster proposed, and Mr. Lovell seconded, that a public meeting should be held in the near future to enable all the members of the Colony who were interested in the subject to discuss the matter.

The Hon. Mr. Holyoak said that at an early date an endeavour would be made to hold such a meeting. He had been inundated with letters and telegrams asking him to make such a meeting public but he had to decline it as it was a private meeting of the Chamber of Commerce and that only members would be allowed to vote. They would try and arrange a meeting for Thursday at the Theatre Royal, if it were possible. This was all the business.

CHINAMAN'S TWO WIVES. CHARGE OF CUTTING AND WOUNDING NO. 1.

The case was concluded at the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday in which a Chinese, recently returned from Trinidad with a Christian wife, was charged with cutting and wounding the wife he married in China, before leaving for Trinidad. The alleged affray took place at a house in Hollywood Road on the 10th inst.

The defendant's Christian wife, who gave the name of Elida Jan Atong, said she married the defendant three years ago at Trinidad. On the 10th instant, she was awakened by hearing a woman's voice, and later she heard her husband telling a woman to leave the house. This woman still kept making a great noise, and witness then told her husband to blow a whistle. Her husband blew the whistle four times and then she heard him say "Why are you cutting yourself?" Witness also saw the complainant throw a chopper at her husband's feet. Witness also alleged that the complainant rubbed her head, which was bleeding, against her husband, at the same time saying "You have cut me." Then the police came.

By Mr. d'Almada—She knew that the complainant was defendant's lawful wife; she knew it when she married defendant in Trinidad. Her husband had never told her that his first wife had applied to him for maintenance, and, as far as she knew, they had always been on good terms.

Mr. d'Almada—Can you suggest why the complainant should cut herself about in this manner?

Witness—Some time ago I heard her asking him to leave me, and be refused.

Mr. Gardiner—Jealousy.

Mr. d'Almada—You are maintaining your husband, are you not; he is out of employment?—Yes.

Have you ever given him any money to give to his first wife?—Yes.

And has he given it to her?—Yes.

You are a very dutiful wife, I am sure.

Mr. Gardiner contended that the complainant was a very jealous woman, and, having failed to get her husband away from his Christian wife, she thought out a scheme for getting him into trouble, and resorted to the chopper with this end in view.

Mr. d'Almada, in the course of an address on behalf of complainant, said that three years ago, when in Trinidad, the defendant became a Christian, and because of this he thought it only proper to take unto himself a Christian wife, despite the fact that he had a lawful wife and a family in China. However, he married a Christian wife and brought her back to China. Then, when defendant's lawful wife visited him to claim maintenance, he became very angry and attacked her with a chopper.

Mr. Melbourne imposed a fine of \$10, and defendant was bound over to keep the peace for six months.

THE CANTON BANK FRAUD. DEFENDANT DISCHARGED.

At the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday the Chinese who was charged in connection with the conspiracy whereby the Bank of Canton was defrauded of \$10,000 was discharged, Mr. Preston, who appeared to prosecute on behalf of the bank, stating that he had been unable to find sufficient evidence, and it was with regret that he had to ask for the charge to be withdrawn.

Mr. Preston mentioned that the case arose out of proceedings which commenced as far back as 1913. In that year a man named Lau Cho Ching defrauded \$10,000 in the Bank of Canton. Soon afterwards the Bank of Canton was served with garnishee proceedings in original jurisdiction, in consequence of which the Bank paid \$10,000 into Court which was eventually paid to the plaintiff in the action. It was naturally difficult for the Bank that that finished the matter. However, in 1916, the widow of the real Lau Cho Ching came forward with deposit notes and letters of administration obtained \$10,000, after proceedings in the Full Court. As a result of these proceedings it was made clear that the whole proceedings in 1913 were bogus. The Bank considered it its duty to the public to do all that was possible in an endeavour to arrest the perpetrators of the fraud, and with this end in view of reward of \$1,000 was offered. In consequence of information tendered the arrest was ordered of the man in the dock; it was believed that the man in the dock was the prime mover in the bogus proceedings. However, it had been ascertained that another Chinese had taken part in the bogus proceedings, and a reward was also offered for his arrest, but he had died since the arrest of the present prisoner. And the only other witness who could have given reliable evidence of identification was the bailiff of the Court who served the writ in the bogus proceedings, and he was also dead. Again, after considerable trouble they had succeeded in getting a possible witness from the country, but when he arrived in Hongkong yesterday this man was unable to identify the man in the dock. The Bank people had done all they possibly could to trace the fraud, and through no fault of their own they had failed to obtain sufficient evidence. Therefore, it was with much regret that he had to ask for the discharge of the defendant.

Defendant was accordingly discharged.

PEKING NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PEKING, April 15th.

CHINA AND THE WAR.

China still hesitates. There seem to be many difficulties in the way of declaring, and thereby securing the advantages of her rupture with Germany. The German influence has by no means been completely eradicated from the councils of the nation, and the fear of consequences which certain prominent citizens profess to entertain is allowed greater effect than it is really worth. To some extent the fault may lie with the Entente in not hastening to give the Chinese Government the assurances that it wishes. To some extent the delay may be due to the Chinese Government asking more than is fair in reason. However, these are differences which are capable of adjustment. The real question seems to be whether the Government could declare war without entailing any awkward consequences internally, such as the hostility of some prominent general or the dissatisfaction of some of the provinces. Hence, the decision of the Government to call a conference of military leaders in Peking. Once the Government is assured of the military support then nothing else matters, apparently. Such a view, whether expressed or unexpressed, is naturally, to be palatable to Parliament, which likes to be consulted and to arrogate to itself all authority in the country. Parliament all authority to ask questions on the subject, but it may be doubted if Parliament will be satisfied with the answers vouchsafed.

While Parliament may wish to insist upon constitutional sanction for any action taken by the Cabinet, it must be admitted that the source of all power in the country is still the military faction. China is only nominally a Republic, or rather it is a Republic by permission of the military. As long as Parliament is really impotent then nominal republican institutions may remain, but it must not be forgotten that it is the military who represent the power behind all.

Politicians are busy framing the Constitution, which Parliament has to approve, but it is not Parliament which is to decide the war issue. Neither is it the President. It will be the military chiefs when they assemble in conference in Peking.

Little is heard these days of loan-mongering, but undoubtedly it is still proceeding, especially on the part of Japanese, who are endeavouring to increase their interest in the country. The Bank of China seems to be holding its position very well, but the Bank of Communications is not advancing, nor are its prospects improving. Parliament would like to withdraw from the latter bank the privilege of acting as agent for the national Treasury, but it may be expected that efforts will be made to prevent effect being given to the wishes of Parliament in this direction.

On this subject it is interesting to note that the Bank of Communications is proving a useful help in time of financial trouble. Five million dollars having been disbursed at the beginning of the month as the surplus from March.

Our American friends are falling into line with the British in forming a committee of volunteers in Peking. Their committee has issued an appeal, which has been very satisfactorily responded to, and American residents are now to be seen going to early morning drill, in the midst of their spring work, and are making good progress.

The relief for the regulars who are doing duty in the Legation have arrived.

Mr. Mayell, who was engaged in office work in the British Legation, died suddenly on Wednesday morning, and was buried the following morning. He was an old soldier, and took part in the relief of the Legation in 1900.

A NATIONAL HERO.

The funeral of Tei Ao on Thursday was honoured in Peking by a service in the Central Park.

CANTON NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, April 23rd.

GENERAL LUK WING-TING.

The Local Government has received a telegram from General Luk, the newly appointed Inspector-General of the Kwang Provinces, that he has reached a settlement of all important affairs with the Peking Government and left for Canton on the 14th instant.

THE CHINA BANK.

It is reported that the China Bank's branch office at Canton will shortly resume its exchange service. Mr. Fung Kwan-shan, director of the bank, has already instructed the Canton Mint to coin eighty hundred thousand twenty-cent pieces, and six hundred and sixty thousand of ten-cent pieces in order to meet the demand when the exchanging service is resumed.

NEW TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

The Civil Governor has requested the Ministry of Communications at Peking to build a new Telegraph Office at Chung Hoi Mun, on the new Bund at Canton, as the present office is old and an eyesore. There is a site next to the old office which is big enough for the new building.

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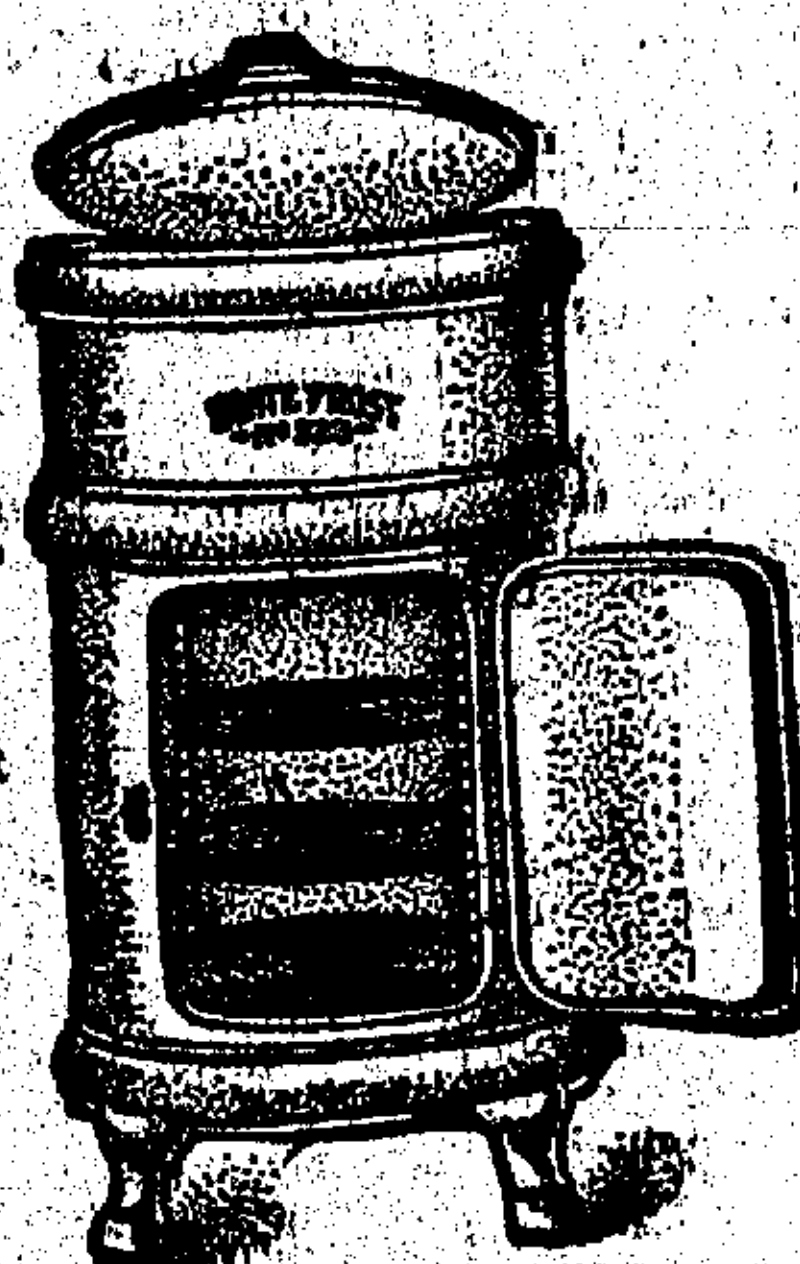
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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE SZE YAP STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, and REDUCED.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCES 1911.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition has been presented to the Supreme Court of Hongkong for Confirming a Resolution of the above Company for Reducing its Capital from \$1,000,000 to \$400,000. A List of the persons admitted to have been Creditors of the Company on the 13th day of April, 1917, may be inspected at the Office of the Company at Victoria in this Colony or at the Office of the Undersigned at any time during usual business hours on payment of a charge of Fifty Cents.

Any person who Claims to have been on the last mentioned day and still to be a Creditor of the Company and who is not entered in the said List and Claims to be so entered, must on or before the 2nd day of May send in his name and address and the particulars of his claim with the name and address of his Solicitor (if any) to the Undersigned at 5, Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria aforesaid, or in default thereof he will be precluded from objecting to the proposed Reduction of Capital.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that by an Order dated the 21st day of April, His Honour Sir William Rogers, Chief Justice, gave leave that the Notice required by rule 80 to be served on the Creditors of the above-named Company should be served on the Company's servants by the insertion of this advertisement.

Dated the 23rd day of April, 1917.
HASTINGS & HASTINGS,
Solicitors for the Company. [502]

S.S. "AUSTRALIAN,"
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from Havre, &c., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 6th April, at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 4th May, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on SATURDAY, the 28th April, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
P. THOMAS,
Agent. [2]

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1917.

THEATRE ROYAL.

"SCENES FROM SHAKESPEARE"

(as arranged for ST. GEORGE'S DAY)

WILL BE REPEATED IN AID OF

WAR CHARITIES

TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY),

25TH APRIL,

MATINEE AT 5 P.M.

ON SATURDAY, 28TH APRIL,

AT 9.15 P.M.

Booking at Messrs. MOUTRIE & Co.

PRICES AS USUAL.

\$3. \$2. \$1.

(Children Half Price on the Matinee).

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform will be admitted at Half Price. [551]

G. R.

VICTORIA GAO.

THERE IS A VACANCY in the Victoria Gaol for a Hospital Warden. Salary—\$900 to \$1,300 per annum on completion of 5 years' satisfactory probation, together with \$40 per month House Allowance. Candidates must be under 35 years of age, of good education and physique. Knowledge of Medicine not essential, as a suitable man will be instructed.

Further particulars can be obtained by personal application at Victoria Gaol between 10 A.M. and 12 Noon.

No application will be received after the 30th instant.
C. Mc I. MESSER,
Superintendent, Victoria Gaol. [555]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED,

will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

22nd Floor, Hongkong, **TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY),**

at 12 o'clock Noon, to transact the ordinary

business of the Company.
By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary. [539]

HONGKONG, 2nd March, 1917.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the

FOURTY-FOURTH ORDINARY

YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be

held at its Head Office, No. 4, Queen's

Buildings, Hongkong, **TO-MORROW (THURSDAY),**

at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose

of receiving the Report of the Directors

together with the Statements of Account to 31st

December, 1916, and of declaring Dividends, &c.

The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Society will be

CLOSED from 16th April to 26th

April, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager. [516]

HONGKONG, 14th April, 1917.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the

FOURTY-FOURTH ORDINARY

YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be

held at its Head Office, No. 4, Queen's

Buildings, Hongkong, **TO-MORROW (THURSDAY),**

at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose

of receiving the Report of the Directors

together with the Statements of Account to 31st

December, 1916, and of declaring Dividends, &c.

The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be

CLOSED from 16th April to 26th

April, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager. [518]

HONGKONG, 14th April, 1917.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company

will be **CLOSED** from the 2nd May to

23rd May, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
General Managers. [533]

HONGKONG, 21st April, 1917.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY

MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the

Office of the Undersigned, on

THURSDAY, the 3rd May, 1917, at Noon.

for the purpose of presenting the Report

of the Directors together with a Statement

of Accounts to 28th February, 1917, and electing

Directors and Auditors.
The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be

CLOSED from the 1st April to the

3rd May, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents. [532]

HONGKONG, 17th April, 1917.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that

Certificate No. 5/NS-1856 dated

Hongkong 21st February, 1912, for Three

Shares numbered 67889, 14321, and 88963

registered in the name of Mrs. MARIA DA

NEVES RIBEIRO has been **LOST** or **STOLEN,**

and should this Certificate not be produced to

the Bank before the 11th day of May, 1917,

a new Certificate for the shares will be issued, and the above Certificate No. 5/NS-1856

will thereafter be treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager. [500]

HONGKONG, 11th April, 1917.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY.

SECOND ENGINEER for British Steamer "SIRIMAN" Manila \$250 Philippine currency.
Apply—**18, NATHAN ROAD,**
Kowloon. [554]

AUCTION

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions

to sell by Public Auction,

TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY) AND

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY),

the 25th and 26th April, 1917, commencing

each day at 11 A.M. and continuing in the

afternoon, at his Sales Room,
Duddell Street.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

BLACK AND BROWN

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Patent Leather Dress Boots, Buckskin Boots

and Shoes, Rope Sole Shoes, Fine Quality

Coloured Linen Soft Shirts, White Woollen

Sweaters, Woollen Vests, American Linen

Under Suits, Bath Gowns, Bathing Suits and

Drawers, Silk and Lisle Socks, Silk Ties, Sun

Hats, Straw Hats, Silk Mullers, Lady's and

Gent's Raincoats.

A Quantity of **REAL PANAMA HATS.**

On view from Tuesday, the 24th inst.

Catalogue will be issued.
Terms—Cash.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer. [545]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 25, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL,

1st Floor (above the Dragon Garage,

suitable for Office, &c.
Apply to—
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
No. 4, Des Vaux Road Central. [544]

TO LET.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE, PEAK,

Furnished.
Apply to—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Prince's Buildings. [517]

TO LET.

NO. 3, A. & B. ROBINSON ROAD.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. [473]

TO LET.

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready

for occupation. Also 1 **GODOWN** in

Duddell Street.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
H. M. H. NEMZEE,
1 Des Vaux Road. [402]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable

SHOPS situated in Des Vaux Street,

opposite the Grand Hotel recently recon-

structed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.,
146, Connaught Road Central. [401]

TO LET.

FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon

Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48 with

wharf area 68,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal

Storage or erection of Godowns.
Apply to—
MUMFREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings. [531]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.

OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.

HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Connaught Road

HOUSES in Broadwood and Mowbray

Terrace.
HOUSES in Shantung, Canton.
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [28]

TO LET.

NO. 3, CAMBERVILLE, No. 63, THE

PAK, FURNISHED.

NO. 55, ELGIN STREET.

For Summer Months. No. 61, **PEAK** (Six

Roomed House), Furnished.

NO. 2, "FAIRVIEW," S. Nathan Road,

Kowloon.

2 ROOMED HOUSE at Mount Kestell,
Furnished for 5 or 6 months.
Apply to—
NO. 12, BEACONFIELD ARCADE
SHOP.
KELLEY, CREST, 65, PEAK
NO. 25, BELLILOS TERRACE, with
entrance on Conduit Road.
TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street.
NO. 2, DES VEAUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK
(Unfurnished).
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
2nd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. [30]

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the

Business of the

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE

TRADING COMPANY, Ltd. is

being transferred and

the business of the

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the business of the

THE WAR.

HEAVY FIGHTING ON BRITISH FRONT.

THOUSAND PRISONERS CAPTURED.

BRITISH WHIRLWIND OF SHELLS.

"GENERALLY GOING WELL."

THE SITUATION IN GREECE.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH CAPTURE POSITIONS.

VIOLENT COUNTERATTACKS.

London, April 23rd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There has been heavy continuous fighting throughout the day on both banks of the river Scarpe, and important positions gained. A marked feature of the operations has been the frequency and violence of counter-attacks, in which there were very heavy enemy losses.

ONE THOUSAND PRISONERS.

We captured Gavrelle village and two-and-a-half miles of defences to the southward of the village as far as Roeux Cemetery.

We fought our way forward on the right bank of the Scarpe on a wide front southward and eastward of Monchy-le-Preux, and captured Guenappe.

We captured considerably over one thousand prisoners.

We also progressed south-westward of Lens.

AERIAL SUCCESSES.

There was great aerial activity on Sunday. Our aircraft were entirely successful. Six German aeroplanes were brought down; fifteen were driven down, and two of ours attacked eight machines, bringing down two driving down a third, and our anti-aircraft guns shot down a fourth. We destroyed seven kite-balloons. Four of our machines are missing.

GERMAN VERSION.

London, April 23rd.

A German official report transmitted by wireless states that a new English assault on the Arras battlefield broke down with heavy enemy losses.

EARLIER CABLES.

London, April 23rd.

A German official report transmitted by wireless states:—The English on Sunday penetrated our first line to the north-west of Lens on a 500-metres' front. A counter-attack drove them back.

Infantry fighting recommenced this morning on a wide front.

A French attack to the north-west of Laville-aux-Bois was heavily broken down. We brought down eleven aeroplanes and set fire to four balloons.

BRITISH INCREASE GAINS.

London, April 23rd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We attacked this morning on a wide front on both banks of the river Scarpe.

Fighting is proceeding. Our troops are making satisfactory progress.

We captured during the night the remainder of Trescault village.

Southward of the Bapaume-Cambrai road we gained possession of the greater part of the Havrincourt wood.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH ARTILLERY EFFECTIVE.

Paris, April 24th.

A communique states:—In Belgium we completely repulsed several enemy attacks at various points.

Small enemy parties succeeded in penetrating the advanced elements, but were driven out again immediately, after hand-to-hand fighting, leaving prisoners.

Between the Somme and the Oise our batteries carried out an effective and destructive fire against German organisations.

Between the Aisne and Chemin-des-dames we made progress north of Nancy.

Artillery duels were particularly severe in the sector of Hurbise Farm.

AERIAL ACTIVITY.

Our pilots were engaged in numerous aerial fights on the 22nd instant, bringing down six enemy aeroplanes.

Fourteen of our aeroplanes on the night of 22-23 dropped 1,740 kilogrammes of projectiles on stations and bivouacs in the valley of the Aisne.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCH BEAT DOWN ENEMY.

Paris, April 23rd.

There was great reciprocal artillery firing during the night south of St. Quentin and between Soissons and Rheims.

Our batteries effectively beat down a most violent enemy bombardment east of Craonne, preparatory to an attack which did not occur.

Our artillery and machine-gun fire broke up an attack last night in the salient north-east of Highmount and Champagne.

The enemy renewed an attempt at night on the crescent we held at Moronvillers and Massif, where the struggle was most keen at certain points, resulting everywhere to our advantage.

WHIRLWIND OF SHELLS.

London, April 23rd.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters reports:—On the 23rd inst., after a steady and deliberate bombardment extending many hours, culminating in the heaviest whirlwind of shells I have yet experienced on this front, the British at dawn made a series of co-ordinating attacks at various points on the front from St. Quentin to Lens. Generally I hear that things are going well.

The number of prisoners already runs into four figures.

The day was fine and clear, and the airmen are taking a great hand in the combat, successfully endeavouring to limit the enemy observation.

Yesterday our airmen brought down six great kite-balloons.

The prisoners are eloquent over our overwhelming shellfire. Our batteries advanced close to the infantry, and besides drumfiring the enemy positions they barraged all the enemy communications, making it almost impossible for reinforcements and supplies to come up.

Many Tanks were in action. There is a general air of satisfaction at the various Headquarters that we are able to get at such great masses of the enemy when they anxiously slip away. It must be emphasised that territory only counts in the decision we are now endeavouring to force. When it confers the mastery of position it is inevitable that the end will come whether the Germans are defeated at their present positions or miles back.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

LOSS OF BRITISH AIRSHIP.

PROBABLY DUE TO ENGINE DEFECT.

London, April 23rd.

The Admiralty announces that a British airship, which was patrolling the East Coast on Saturday, has not returned.

An airship was seen to descend in flames in the Straits of Dover at noon on Saturday. An aeroplane was seen in the vicinity, and it is believed that this hostile aircraft destroyed the missing airship.

Probably the engine power of the airship failed, as she had drifted a long distance with the wind.

It is assumed that all the crew were lost.

Russian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

GERMANS USE GLASS BULLETS.

London, April 23rd.

A Russian official report transmitted by wireless states:—The Germans used bullets in the region of the Aa River.

The Near East.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN.

ENEMY EVACUATE POSITIONS.

London, April 23rd.

An official report states:—We stormed portions of the Istanbul position on the 21st inst. The enemy evacuated the remainder during the night.

We continued the pursuit of the enemy till daybreak of the 22nd inst., capturing prisoners and one heavy howitzer.

General Maude is attacking the position on the right bank of the Tigris, six miles nearer Samarra.

LATEST CABLES.

KURDS' INCREASED ACTIVITY.

London, April 23rd.

A Russian official report transmitted by wireless states:—The Kurds have increased their activity against us in Persia. Arabs attacked our squadron at Cheraban, which was escorting the English Military Agent.

The squadron succeeded in forcing the passage and reached Sakube.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN DOVER RAIDERS.

Amsterdam, April 23rd.

The *Mandagochtenblad* states that eight German destroyers left Zebrugge on Friday evening, two of which were sunk.

The vessels were of the most recent type, with four funnels each.

Two of the returned destroyers were seriously damaged.

A number of wounded men were brought to Bruges on Saturday under great vigilance.

There was an apparent anxiety at Zebrugge.

FRENCH TRIBUTE TO BRITISH NAVY.

Paris, April 23rd.

Referring to the rescue of the German wounded in the hospital ships, the newspapers pay a tribute to what they characterise as the lofty and exemplary humanity of the British Navy towards a faithless and lawless foe.

The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BALKANS FRONT.

London, April 23rd.

A German official report transmitted by wireless states that the Bulgarians repulsed a British attack at Lake Doiran.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE OPIUM TRADE IN CHINA.

London, April 24th.

At a meeting held in Carlton Hall to wind up the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, Bishop Brent paid a tribute to the power of China, as shown in riding herself of the terrible incubus of the opium trade even during the great revolution. Only those who knew the Chinese at close quarters could appreciate their wonderful potentiality as a nation.

The Chinese Minister said the Chinese Government would not rest until even clandestine opium-smoking was entirely stopped.

ANZAC DAY.

MESSAGES TO AUSTRALIA.

London, April 24th.

The member of the War Cabinet, Mr. Arthur Henderson, has sent the following message to Australia:—"The second anniversary of the memorable landing of the Anzacs at Gallipoli recalls to our minds an achievement unsurpassed in this great war, and which deserves to live throughout the history of the Empire. A tradition so magnificently founded will, I doubt not, be carried on in a manner worthy of those who freely offered their lives when they stormed a position which the enemy thought to be impregnable. As the conflict progresses we see that enemy, as his strength weakens, has recourse to greater infamies; the shameful devastation of the territory reconquered in France, the deportation of women and non-combatants, and above all, the shameful slaughter of wounded heroes by attacks delivered upon hospital ships, are signs that the enemy is lost to all sense of humanity and the meaning of civilisation. To uphold the glorious tradition of the Anzacs, to avenge the wrongs done by the enemy to the innocent, and to re-establish the rights of the smaller nations to freedom and justice are the noble aims which will, I feel confident, inspire all Australians, together with their comrades in other parts of the Empire, to further effort in order to bring the conflict to a victorious conclusion. Sir William Robertson sent the following message:—"We all recognise with pride and gratitude the fine work done by the Dominion troops of the Empire in every theatre of war, and look with every confidence to a supreme effort being made by all at home and abroad in order that we will finish the business we have in hand and in such a way as shall for generations to come prevent a recurrence of the horrors and hardships of the last two-and-a-half years."

IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE TO CONCLUDE THIS WEEK.

London, April 23rd.

Reuter's Agency is informed that the Imperial War Conference is expected to conclude its labours during the current week. All the Dominions' representatives have been extremely busy amending in the sub-committees, besides having Conference and Cabinet meetings.

An excellent spirit has prevailed throughout. A broad standpoint has been adopted on the various questions, though due regard has been paid to the important interests of individual Dominions. The most striking feature has been the Dominions' cordiality towards the Indian representatives and India's participation. This is all the more important in view of the past Indian-South African and the present Indian-Canadian immigration difficulties.

General Smuts' attitude in approaching the Indian questions has justified particular appreciation.

The Conference will have notable results, particularly in the direction of recognising the absolute need for not delaying the handling of large and difficult questions now or immediately after the war. There are many matters of this kind quite apart from the fundamental problems of future close relations of different parts with the Empire.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH MISSION TO AMERICA.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

London, April 23rd.

It is unofficially announced that America is showing the deepest appreciation at Mr. Balfour's visit. Most elaborate precautions are being taken to safeguard the Mission.

The Mission was escorted by cavalry through the streets of Washington to McVagh Mansion, where Mr. Balfour is staying. A cavalry guard-of-honour is in constant attendance.

Mr. Balfour is dining with President Wilson at the White House to-day and with Mr. Lansing on the 24th, the latter engagement to be followed by a reception.

President Wilson is keeping free of engagements in order to devote himself to the distinguished visitors.

Mr. Balfour, in a message to Canada, pays a tribute to her magnificent achievements, saying, "I wish you to regard the Mission to a neighbouring State as your Mission also. I trust that a representative of Canada will join me at Washington."

CANADA LENDS MONEY TO BUILD SHIPS.

London, April 23rd.

The Canadian Government is lending the Imperial Munitions Board \$2,000,000 to build wooden ships in Canada.

THE DIVINE SARAH SERIOUSLY ILL.

New York, April 23rd.

The world-renowned tragedienne, Sarah Bernhardt, has been operated upon for kidney trouble, and is now seriously ill.

ARGENTINE PROTESTS AGAINST SUBMARINISM.

Buenos Aires, April 23rd.

A most orderly and enthusiastic meeting passed a resolution protesting against submarineism and supporting the Allies.

A procession numbering 100,000 sang the "Marseillaise," cheered the United States and the other Allies, and evoted the anti-German newspaper offices.

A NECESSARY CHECK TO THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

Petrograd, April 23rd.

The situation as between the Provisional Government and the Council of the Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates was explained by M. Cheidze, the President of the latter, in a speech delivered to-day.

M. Cheidze declared emphatically that there was no duality of power. His Council served simply as a sort of constitutional opposition, which was necessary as a check to every Government.

The statement was hailed with deafening applause.

THE GREEK SITUATION.

LIGHT THROWN ON THE SUBJECT.

London, April 23rd.

Some light was thrown upon the Greek situation in the House of Commons by Lord Robert Cecil, who, in replying to a question, admitted that it had been proved that the irregulars who were guilty of the depredations against the Venetians in various parts of Greece were armed and organised from Athens.

Moreover, written orders from King Constantine's officials to the chiefs of these bands in Thessaly had been discovered.

Lord Robert Cecil added that General Sarraill was taking the necessary steps to deal with the matter.

DEATH OF MR. RICHARD LLOYD.

THE PREMIER AT HIS UNCLE'S FUNERAL.

Mr. Richard Lloyd, the Prime Minister's uncle and foster-father, has died at Criccieth, aged 89 years. Mrs. Lloyd George was present at the end.

Mr. Richard Lloyd was the only son of David Lloyd, a master shoemaker by trade and the first minister ordained at the Baptist Church at Penmaes, Criccieth. A daughter of David Lloyd married William George, a farmer's son, who was the father of Mr. Lloyd George.

Mr. Richard Lloyd lived with his widow, Mrs. Lloyd, at Llanystumdwy, where she carried on the business of her husband until Richard Lloyd took it over. He was only six years of age when his father died; at 12 he was baptised at Criccieth, and at 25, in April, 1859, he was ordained a minister. Mr. Lloyd acted as pastor of the church for 57 years. He preached there on Sunday, February 11th, and afterwards presided at the Communion Service. He was a church member for 71 years, and during that long period only missed four or five commemorations of the Lord's Supper at the Church of the Disciples of Christ at Criccieth. He retired from business as a shoemaker about 30 years ago, and moved to Criccieth, where he had lived ever since.

On the death of the Prime Minister's father, Mr. Richard Lloyd took Mr. Lloyd George and his sister and their mother to live with them. Mr. Lloyd George said in later years: "I can never tell how much I owed to this good man. He never married, but he set himself the task of educating the children of his sister as a supreme and sacred duty. To that duty he devoted his time, his energy, and all his savings." "My poor uncle and myself," the Prime Minister was related, "used to sit for hours together and laboriously spell out of an old French dictionary and out of a grammar the rudiments of a language. It was for both of us a painful and a difficult way of learning."

HONGKONG AEROPLANE FUND.

LIST NO. 2.

Collected by Mr. H. K. Erani:—	
N. H. N. Mody	351.00
J. H. N. Mody	100.00
N. Mody & Co.	75.00
Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co.	75.00
Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Avasia	51.00
A. Parsee Sympathizer	51.00
F. P. Talati	35.00
Mehta & Co.	25.00
Patell & Co.	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Madan	25.00
D. K. Setna	21.00
M. N. Mehta	20.00
Cooper & Co.	15.00
E. D. Kotwall	15.00
Patell & Co.	11.00
B. F. Kavarana & Co.	11.00
F. P. Shroff	10.00
R. B. Cooper	10.00
J. H. Ruttonjee	10.00
H. K. Erani	10.00
Bojonee & Co.	10.00
N. J. Vessona	10.00
P. D. Gotla & Co.	10.00
J. J. Vassania	10.00
J. P. Vassania	10.00
E. R. Mogra and M. H. Kavyana (87 each)	14.00
D. K. Kharsa, D. H. Cooper, J. B. Patell, P. A. Jamsetjee, Anonymous, K. S. Pavri, M. J. Doctor, L. F. Shroff and S. Dossabhooy & Co. (\$5 each)	45.00
C. Tamboli, K. D. Guddar, F. H. Elchidana, C. J. Bhangara, and A. D. Vania (\$2 each)	10.00
Previously acknowledged	\$1,065.00
Total	\$2,162.39

ELECTRIFIED VEGETABLES.

SIZE WITHOUT LOSS OF QUALITY.

The description in the *Daily Express* of the experiments made with electro-culture by Mr. W. J. Kerr, electrical engineer to the city of Hereford, has aroused widespread interest, especially that relating to the stimulating effect on potatoes.

Several correspondents desire to know whether the potato measuring a foot in length and eight inches in breadth suffered in quality.

"No potato could have tasted better," said Mr. Kerr. "That is also true of the smaller potatoes. Had there been any show at the time I should have carried off first prize. The root clusters were the best in my experience."

Mr. Kerr has applied electro-culture to strawberries with wonderful results. There was an increase of 40 per cent. in the crop, and the fruit was larger and sweeter. He is about to experiment with beet for sugar production, and will plant some under the electrical treatment, and some without, to compare results.

"Every experiment I have ever made, whether with vegetables, fruit, or flowers, has gone to confirm my faith in electro-culture," says Mr. Kerr. "The flowers I always have about my place are the envy of my friends."

The question has been raised whether the ground is drained of nourishment by electro-culture. Again the answer is in the negative.

Mr. Kerr says that ground from which the electro-culture apparatus has been removed after an experiment still continues to show beneficial effects in succeeding crops. This has been especially noted in the case of clover.

Professors Black and Mr. Ingvar Jorgensen, the scientists who are supervising the experiments on behalf of the Development Commission, are more cautious. They write:—

"The experiments hitherto undertaken, though promising, require confirmation, and leave the matter in a purely preliminary stage."

150 BOSNIANS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

SERBIAN NATIONALITY AS A CRIME.

The *Telegraph* learns from an authoritative source that the Austrians have just sentenced to death 150 inhabitants of Bosnia and Herzegovina who claimed Serbian nationality. The Austrians pretend that this was a political crime. The condemned include seven Deputies, seven professors, 16 teachers, 27 priests, two doctors, two engineers, one advocate, 15 officials, and 25 traders.

The correspondent who sends this information points out that, even admitting that a political crime existed, as alleged by the Austrians, the most elementary sentiment of right would plead in favour of extenuating circumstances. Brutally annexed to Austria-Hungary in 1908, the inhabitants of Bosnia and Herzegovina never renounced their nationality. They are brothers of the Serbians, whose language they speak, whose religion they practice, by whose side they have borne the burden of a foreign yoke, and from whom they were torn at the moment when Serbia entered a period of development, activity, and prosperity.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

HOME NURSING EXAMINATION.

At an Examination in Home Nursing held recently at the Government Civil Hospital by Dr. W. V. M. Koch, Honorary Examiner, the following candidates from the Helena May Institute Class were successful:—
Mrs. Goldsmith (Nursing Pendant).
Mrs. Mansfield.
Mrs. Alabaster. (1st Certificate).
Miss Evans.
Miss Victoria Ho Tung.
Miss Rebecca Judah.
Miss Dorothy Lander.
Miss Mary Percy.
Mrs. Hidding, L.R.C.P. and S., was the Hon. Lecturer to the Class.

THE POSITION IN AUSTRIA.

EMPEROR'S DESIRE FOR PEACE.

If the war has smitten Germany with whips it has smitten Austria-Hungary with scorpions. The German people, at any rate, are allowed to give expression to their feelings, and it is obvious that they are dead sick of the whole business. The Austrians and Hungarians have no means of ventilating their grievances or their views, for the Press censorship in the Dual Monarchy is the strictest and stupidest in the world. Day after day the Austro-Hungarian papers appear with white glaring spaces, due to the relentless hand of the censor. An Austrian weekly devoted to finance and trade actually appeared with blank pages, all except the last three. In these circumstances it becomes more difficult to obtain reliable information about Austria-Hungary than about its senior partner. What, however, does appear shows that the horizon in the Dual Monarchy is black and gloomy.

One of two outstanding facts are very significant. Austria has a Parliament, but its legislators have not met since war broke out. Government in Austria is by administrative orders. Even the Budget is forced upon the people. A royal decree is promulgated, and the Budget fixed without any consultation or vote of the two Houses of Parliament. There is good reason for not calling the House together. Even before the war the Austrian Lower House presented a picture of a Parliamentary pandemonium. There are so many conflicting races in the Empire, each hating the others with a cruel hatred. Parliamentary obstruction became a fine art in Vienna, and if conditions were intolerable before the war, it was only to be expected that feeling would run even higher in a time of crisis like the present. The experience of Budapest was illuminating on this point. Hungary has been allowed Parliamentary Government, but the re-cremations of the Opposition became so bitter at times that the business of the House had to be suspended. The seriousness of the war could not prevent the usual duels between prominent members of Parliament consequent on words that were exchanged in the House.

A UNION OF TERROR.

If there was no Parliamentary session at Vienna, none could be expected at Prague. Indeed, Bohemia was, and is, held down with an iron hand. Nowhere in the Empire is the desire for revolution so deep rooted as among the Czechs in Bohemia. Oppressed for years, deprived of their language, cribbed and cabined at every point, the dominant population of Bohemia had good cause to be discontented with Hapsburg rule. A reign of terror, based, away in Bohemia now, and the Czech refugees in England and France have many a tale to tell of its victims and its course. Obviously this does not make for national unity, and the Czechs, the Ruthenians, and the Slovenes, all oppressed by Austria, pray daily for the defeat of the Central Powers.

Another significant fact is that the Austro-Hungarian Bank has published no return ever since the war started. The German Imperial Bank, at any rate, lets the world know the ratio between its paper notes and their gold covering. The Central Austro-Hungarian Bank does not. The conclusion is obvious, and the prestige of Austro-Hungarian finance is not high. The mark has fallen on evil days in neutral countries, but the krona has become a shadow of itself. The trade returns between Austria and Hungary continued to be published to the world for some little time after the outbreak of war, but here, too, silence has been maintained for many months.

THE FOOD SHORTAGE.

The good, easy-going Austrian might care very little for these weaknesses if only he had enough to eat. But he is hungry, far more hungry than his German ally. The German, at least, attempts to organise his resources. His efforts are not always successful; they certainly do not come up to the face value he tries to give them. But at least the German makes the effort. The Austrian lets things slide until it is too late. Hence, while prices are high in Germany, they are higher still in Austria.

CLOTHES AND CAPES.

Besides food, all other necessities are difficult to get. Children's shoes in imitation leather, which do not last more than three or four weeks, cost between 58s. and 68s. Winter clothing is exceedingly difficult to obtain, and even the army is doing without uniforms in case of need. Moreover, men in billets behind the firing line have been ordered to wear clogs, the leather boots being reserved for the men in the trenches. If this is the plight of the army, what must be the position of the civil population in regard to foot wear?

Everyone who knows Vienna is aware of the part played by the cafes in the life of the town. The cafes may be called a specifically Viennese institution. But their glory has departed from them. They may not sell coffee, or what serves as such, except within given periods of the day. Milk is a luxury, and the beverage must be taken black. The cigarette or the cigar that cheered the guest as he sipped or talked has declined in quality and gone up in price. Sometimes it is even unobtainable. In olden days the visitor was supplied with matches, to-day he must bring his own. He gets no sugar, and but little music.

Never before has Vienna had so many vacant residences in the weather districts and so much overcrowding in the poorer suburbs. Is it any wonder that the people break out? Boredom has been reported on excellent authority from Vienna and Budapest, as well as from provincial centres. It is not too much to say that they are widespread and continued. In the industrial districts the unemployed cotton and woollen and glass operatives are on the verge of famine. (Continued at foot of next column.)

ENGLISH SPOKEN EVERYWHERE.

OUR BOYS IN BELGIUM.

[BY AN OFFICER.]

Every British soldier who has served in this part of the line will tell you that he likes Belgium. Why? The country itself is by no means beautiful. If you ask that shy man Thomas Atkins, he will probably tell you that he likes Belgium because it is "easy to get on" there. The real explanation is that the Belgian has helped Thomas Atkins to solve the language problem by a rapid acquisition of English; that home comforts have been brought nearer by "tea, bread and butter, and chips"; that every Belgian farmhouse has always a cup of coffee and a friendly word for the British soldier. Between Tommy Atkins and the Belgian people there has grown an understanding the credit for which must be given to the initiative, the hospitality, and the adaptability of the Belgian.

Everywhere English is spoken; every village behind the line has its comfortable restaurant where Tommy Atkins can vary his Army diet by an indulgence in eggs, chips, and confectionery; every school-teacher has a smattering of English, and the boys will always raise their caps to an English officer.

DISCOURT-BOX HOUSES. The faith of the Belgian in the cause for which we are fighting and in its ultimate vindication by the strength of the British Empire is shown by the way in which he is creeping back to his home-land. It is now a common sight to see a Belgian home, a kind of dwelling knocked together and occupied within a few days. The normal population of many of the villages has been doubled these last few months by the homing instincts of the Belgian and through his confidence in British troops to keep the Boche where he is.

These "houses," while forming an odd collection of ideas in architecture, demonstrate the resource of the Belgian in making much out of nothing. A good many of them have walls of nothing more substantial than cheese or biscuit boxes, intended primarily for the packing of Army rations. Discarded tea tins packed with earth have been used in an attempt to make a "bomb-proof" dwelling. There are to-day hundreds of homes established out of the odds and ends inevitably wasted when troops are on the move. Sometimes the design is in the form of a one-floor hut with a dividing wall of sacking between living room and bedroom. A more popular style is to use half the shanty as a shop or cafe and the rest as living quarters. Invariably these mushroom houses are named in French or Flemish. They are always "villas." But more prominent than their names are the announcements of food and wares in English.

One enterprising native renamed his premises "Skindles," and styled it a restaurant for officers. The sequel has been found in big business and a popular rendezvous for all officers desiring to locate a friend out of the line.—Daily Mail.

ROUMANIA'S TRAITOR GENERAL.

A SIGNIFICANT RECORD.

The military degradation of the Roumanian General Soczek and his sentence to five years' hard labour seem to have produced an excellent effect in Roumania. It must be remembered that on several occasions before the battle of Argues his attitude was called in question. Soczek is the son of a Saxon who established himself at Bucharest about the year 1860, and on several occasions his loyalty was questioned. It seems that he suggested that the bridge over the Danube at Cernavoda should be blown up at least ten days before it was necessary, whereupon a distinguished officer remarked that Soczek's destruction was more to be desired than that of the bridge. After that many suggestions were made that it was desirable that an officer so unfitted for command should not be left at the head of an Army. Soczek was trained in Germany, and, as the result of frequent journeys to that country and his many close relations with it, he was regarded as strongly Germanophil.—(Ex.)

In Vienna alone 60,000 free meals were provided daily, and the municipal authorities talk of raising the number to 200,000.

At the other end of the social scale, profiteers and war contractors are making fortunes. But so uncertain does the future appear to them that instead of lending their money to the State, they have converted it into durable forms of wealth in the shape of diamonds and pearls. Despite official prohibitions of the import of luxuries of this kind, business in them is very brisk, and the alertness of the authorities to stamp it out only proves how extensive must be its ramifications.

THE DESIRE FOR PEACE.

It is said that the movement for peace has come from the new Austrian Emperor. Energetic, determined to rule, youthful, and attractive, the new Monarch possibly desires peace, desires also to rid himself of the tutelage of his Imperial brother of Berlin. It is also claimed that the young mother's heart beating in the new Empress' breast has been moved by the slaughter and the waste, and has thrown the Empress Zita on the side of those who desire peace at any price. Finally, it is held in some quarters that a section of the Magyar opposition in the Hungarian Lower House is for peace. All these possibilities may have some truth in them. But above them sounds the distant content of the great mass of the people, whose sufferings and tribulations cry to Heaven. The absence of anything like a free forum in Austria-Hungary presents a clear vision of all the forces making for peace. But against them, it is certain, the popular clamour is the greatest. Everything depends on how much longer the authorities can keep the people down.—Daily Telegraph.

WHAT THE PRISONERS TELL.

[BY F. A. MCKENZIE.]

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE FIELD. The German prisoner, in his muddy blue-grey uniform, with the fear of death staring out of his eyes, was volubly devouring the regulation meal of "bully" and biscuits.

"Good," he said with a satisfied air when the last crumb had gone; "very good. We don't have food like that on our side."

He was one of the many hundred prisoners who have been captured by the British in the raids of the past few weeks. These men have all been examined and their condition studied. What can be learned from them of the state of the German Army and of Germany itself?

Look at the men. Naturally they arrive in our lines muddy, dishevelled, and often with faces showing mingled apprehension and relief. They do not look very attractive objects, but can you expect it from men living for days or weeks amid appalling mud, and then, after terrible shell fire, taken captive by a volley of shot and shrapnel, who—with bomb and bayonet—rushed the trenches almost before Fritz knew they were there?

The men here come mostly from Bavaria and East Prussia. Of these the Bavarians are the better fighters. The East Prussian regiments include many German Poles and a considerable proportion of wastrels.

They generally seem sufficiently, although not over-abundantly, fed. Last December deserters arriving in our lines told appalling tales of starvation. One Pole declared that his company had had nothing but jam, bread, and tea for weeks. No one says this now. On the contrary, they talk of a decided improvement in their rations recently. Today the menu in many of the German companies are coffee and bread for breakfast, a sloppy meat dish, half soup, half stew, for dinner, and coffee and bread for tea. Jam is often issued as well, and there is a small supply of artificial butter tasting like cart-grease. Tea is more and more used as a substitute for coffee. When the fighting is strenuous the food is increased. When in reserve or on a quiet part of the line it is reduced. But there is general agreement among the prisoners that the food recently has improved.

What of the physique of the men? Some companies are almost incredibly low, others are very good, while most are mixed. These prisoners brought in recently from one sector formed the most extraordinary trio that could be imagined. They were little more than dwarfs, only two or three inches over five feet high. One had lost his right eye and had to shoot from his left shoulder. The second was half-witted and had not been called to service until he was thirty-two. The third was a young degenerate. He said that there was a specially short company. Yet it had been placed in the front line to hold a part of an important position.

TALL PRUSSIAN GUARDS. You might conclude from this that the German Army is very low down. Yet a few days later we captured another lot of prisoners. These were so tall that they made the Canadian who escorted them in, himself over six feet high, look small. They came from a regiment of the Prussian Guard Reserve, transferred from the Russian front to the west. It is a very smart body. When the lines were raided at 3 a.m. the Guards were already shaved. They fought like demons. But their fighting strength did not save them or their dug-outs from the Canadians.

Many of the German are a mixed crowd. The worst companies are being used as cannon fodder, to hold the lines while the preparations for the spring offensive are being carefully made by picked troops behind. But we can say that we find an increasing number of young, immature, small-limbed lads among the prisoners, quite unfitted for winter war.

Clothing is markedly worse than it was. Some men have no underclothing at all, not even a shirt. Others have very poor cotton wear. Wool is markedly absent, except in socks. The Germans are wearing a new artificial wool made from wood fibre, but apparently neither the soldiers nor the people at home like it. There are constant complaints from wives in letters found on the men about the scarcity and dearness of clothing material of every kind. They frequently ask the men to send home their old wooden socks, however old and worn out. Every German prisoner grumbles openly about the Kaiser, and about the folly of Germany in plunging them into this war. "If Prussia loses this war we will leave her and become an independent kingdom again," they say. "If the King of Bavaria had been German Emperor these would have been no war with England and it is another common remark. 'We didn't do it for money, we leave your pad in a hole!'" one young English officer suggested to a Bavarian who was preaching separatism. "We couldn't stay, because there will be such heavy taxes to pay if we lose the war that they would ruin us," the man replied. When it was suggested to him that Bavaria would have to pay her share whether she separated from Prussia or not, he scratched his head perplexedly. Such things were beyond a plain peasant soldier.

OUR ARTILLERY FIRE. The letters from home found on the prisoners dealt largely with food conditions in Germany. They do not wholly bear out the extremely unfavourable reports of German conditions now circulating in England. They show want, but not starvation, in the towns. Some soldiers suffer more than others, and all are feeling the pinch. In the country, however, things are not nearly so bad, for the rural population can supplement their rations in many ways. There is shortage of many customary things and absence of some, anxious, worrying days, but again I repeat, so far as the letters show, no general starvation. Many of the writers openly long for peace, but, again, there is little in the letters to suggest despair or consciousness of pebble defeat. Late last year, when the German Chancellor suggested peace negotiations, the letters were full of expressions of rejoicing. "Thank God, our illustrious Kaiser is at last about to give the world peace," was the common sentiment. That phrase has gone, and the most recent letters proclaim confidence in the submarines. The weapon they say, has at last been found that will beat the English lander. It is always the great foe. The looms in the letters as the great foe.

OUR ARTILLERY FIRE.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SUPREME CALL TO WOMEN.

FREE TRAINING, OUTFIT AND GOOD WAGES.

The publication in the *Daily Express* of February 20th of the details of the national scheme for an army of women in France to relieve men for the fighting line caused the greatest interest throughout the whole country. So many women offered their services at St. Ermin's Hotel that, to prevent disappointment, Mrs. Tennant has arranged that names and addresses will be taken of any who wish to enroll, but it must be clearly understood that actual enrollment cannot be made until the official call for women is issued. This tremendous interest has brought forward the immediate necessity of putting ahead of it another great scheme for women—an army of 100,000 women for the land. For the moment, therefore, the army scheme, which will by no means be held in abeyance, will occupy the second place.

The question of the food supply and the urgent necessity for supplying sufficient workers for the land without retaining too many men of an age and fitness for the army means that women are needed as soon as possible for all branches of agricultural labour.

The Women's National Service Department state that they will shortly require some 100,000 for the land. An appeal will be made for women milkers, carters, shepherdesses, buttermakers, and the like. In fact, there will be agricultural employment available for women of every class, provided they are healthy, willing, and prepared to work as hard as possible for the good of the country.

Where such women are not already experienced free training will be afforded them, and when they start work they will be provided free of charge with suitable clothing, such as boots, gaiters, overalls, and breeches. The wages will be on a generous scale. The matter naturally depends very much on the work required and the conditions.

When the Women's Service Department are ready to deal with applicants a printed application form, which the women will be asked to fill in, will be issued through the post offices.

It is felt that the 100,000 women required will readily come forward for this patriotic work, for women have already proved to the utmost that they are only too eager to help once a call is made for their services in a direction where they will certainly find health, happiness, and the gratitude of the nation.

FIGHTING MADE EASY.

INSTRUCTORS INSTRUCTED IN CURIOUS SYSTEM.

A few years ago, in a top room in some narrow court off St. Martin's-lane, writes *Diarist*, in *The Westminster*, I said a little man who had been a medical student doing extraordinary things with a new system of "self-defence"—similar to jujitsu, but by no means the same—that he had developed. Colonel Lockwood, who finds one of his pastimes in watching the athletic feats of the "A" division of Metropolitan Police—all of them picked men—was among the small group of spectators that afternoon, and he was amazed to see the little "professor," who weighed about nine stone, defy four big Guardsmen to hold him to the ground for a single minute. The small man showed how perfectly easy it is, with the naked hands, to disarm a man, with a dagger, to put out of action an enemy armed with rifle and bayonet, and to "strafe" anybody in any conceivable circumstances; but how it was done remained a mystery. The "professor," who then called himself Ozaka, and made himself look as much like a Japanese as a very British medical student could, is now described as Sergeant-Instructor Nuthall, of the South African Infantry; and after having varied experiences of war in "German South-West" and in Egypt, he has been sent to Aldershot. There he is instructing the instructors in his curious system, which he has adapted ingeniously to the requirements of trench warfare, so that we may expect the Ozaka method to become a regular feature of army training in the future. Those who have seen the system applied cannot have the slightest doubt of its merits—it is based, apparently, purely on a knowledge of anatomy, and muscular strength plays a very small part in it—but it may be taken for granted that the Germans who objected to the "Tanks" will tell us, when they experience it, that it is "not cricket." It would seem the system is very closely allied to jujitsu.

It may be, of course, that the people at home in Germany conceal their worst conditions from their soldier relatives or are afraid to reveal them. That is a point on which I express no opinion.

Earlier in the war German soldiers when taken prisoners were often sullen and resentful, showing an intense sense of conscious superiority over their enemy. Then the talk was all dominated by the strain of "Deutschland über Alles." Here the change is striking.

The talk of Germany dominating the world has gone. Germany, they declare, is now defending herself against those who would destroy her. The one wish of most of the men is to return home and to hear no more of war. They speak almost with awe and terror of the effect of our artillery fire if it reaches their lines, smashes their trenches, explodes their ammunition dumps and mangles them constant casualties. One man incidentally stated that his company commander visits the lines once in three weeks. The British G.O. lives in a dug-out with his men.

The evidence supplied by the German prisoners and their letters, while it does not confirm the extreme views of German exhaustion, does show declining morale, a despondent enthusiasm, approaching internal divisions, and the dread of coming disaster.—Daily Mail.

OUR TRANSFORMED PARLIAMENT.

THE NEW SPIRIT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

One of the wits of Westminster has observed that if Britain has a new Government, the House of Commons still owns the same bones. There is a certain substance behind the jest; it is, indeed, matter for speculation at the moment as to what may be the effect of the self-denying ordinance of the dining-room and smoke-room in limiting the patience of members detained by the Whips while Messrs. King, Lynch, Pringle, or David Mason are airing their views to each other, a weary Under-Secretary, and a majority of bare benches.

Like most jests, however, this one conveys only a half truth, and might easily convey the wrong impression that the House of Commons under the changed régime is a dull body, like a touring company of tragedians trying to play "Hamlet" with the actor-manager too busy in the box office defying his creditors to appear as the Prince save at rare intervals. The new-style House of Commons is as interesting in its own way as the new Lloyd George. It is as different from the House even of last session as though there had been a general election, with a sweeping out of old faces and an invasion of fresh and zealous recruits.

REFRESHING SIGHT.

Such an invasion has, in fact, occurred, and, though on a small scale, it is noticeable because of the personality of the arrivals. It is a rare and refreshing sight for hardened onlookers to find powerful Ministers among the novitiates of the House. How eagerly, for example, the Minister of Education has been studying the forms of procedure, the habits and idiosyncrasies of his fellow legislators! In the early days of the session, just after taking his seat, he was rarely absent for many minutes at a stretch; the teacher had come to school, and was plainly enjoying it. Mr. Fisher's perseverance has already stood him in stead; his handling of questions has infused real interest in the work of a great department, too long shouldered.

Another keen recruit is Mr. T. B. Morrison, the Solicitor-General for Scotland. It looked at the beginning of the session as though nothing could budge him from the Treasury Bench save an earthquake or "Who goes home?" Never was Junior Whip more faithful and alert. No matter what the subject, parish pump affairs in Ireland, equally with big imperial issues, Mr. Morrison might be seen absorbing eloquence and prose with impartial ears. His own maiden speech has not come.

Other units in the Ministerial battalion fit in and out to the mystification of all but those expert enough to keep in touch with all the new departments, and their Under-Secretaries. As for the Whips, official and unofficial, the House has long since given up the effort of trying to keep count of them; it appreciates the fact that office has reduced some of the more persistent questioners to comparative or complete silence.

SHREWD ANSWERS.

By way of contrast, the House has discovered that silence in a parliamentary private secretary may conceal the ready debater, with shrewd answers for hecklers, when the junior succeeds to his former leader's seat, and hands out bland retorts to the chief, turned critic, whom last session he was prompting. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Tennant, Mr. Kellaway and Mr. Montagu, Sir George Cave and Mr. Samuel supply some of these instances.

Except that their seats are now on the Speaker's left, it is the front bench of ex-Liberal Ministers that presents the most uniform reminder of this Parliament as it first assembled nearly seven years ago. Political adversity, though it has fallen at varying times, has reunited almost all Mr. Asquith's original colleagues. It has reinstated Mr. Churchill and Sir John Simon in the row; with the lesser lights extinguished with the first Coalition and the later débâcle. With almost a start one misses Lord Grey of Fallodon and Mr. Birrell; and the head of the War Cabinet has not yet set so often as to make his divorce from his ex-associates other than noticeable.

In this connection it may be noted that nothing has reconciled the House more quickly to the absence of the Prime Minister than the fact that it has gained instead an authoritative leader in very active attendance. While Mr. Asquith was doubling the two parts and occasionally shuffling an extra Ministry, as well during one of the periodical domestic crises of his Cabinet, he could rarely do more than attend for a brief period during questions and the quarter-hour afterwards when he made his announcements to Parliament and the country. Mr. Bonar Law, with fewer preoccupations, is devoting himself to the business of leader; Ministers in charge of votes have found him always near at hand. There are no longer complaints that the representatives of the people cannot get the ear of any but under-strappers.

SORTED OUT.

Not the least picturesque feature of the new House of Commons is its apparent inability to sort itself out. There are direct supporters of the Government, and those who profess it a secondary adherence by way of the Liberal Opposition; but if the Whips know how to distinguish between them few others do.

To the general rule of uncertainty there is one tiny half-line of exceptions. The peace cranks had no hesitation at all. When it came to a Victory Cabinet Mr. Snowden and his colleagues went honestly enough into ostentatious opposition at once.—Daily Express.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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Hongkong, 16th April, 1917. 540

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Hongkong, 23rd April, 1917. 557

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Hongkong, 23rd April, 1917. 558

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SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. S.S. "AVHUI", "CHENAN", "YINGHONG", "SHANTUNG", "SINKIANG" and "SUNNING", with excellent accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone 36.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAITAN" ... Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... TUESDAY, 1st May, at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFFRAIK & CO.

General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong-kong	Connecting Mail	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
to COLOMBO	Leave Hong-kong	Str. from COLOMBO	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

Leave Hongkong about

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON, Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES. PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong-kong about	Leave Suez about	Due at MARSEILLES if sailing about	Due at LONDON about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines. Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. For further information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. FARR, Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA, BAY CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA AWA MARU (TUESDAY, 1st May, at Noon).
via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE
YOKOHAMA MARU (WEDNESDAY, 9th May, at Noon).
NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, BANGALANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE RANGOON MARU (THURSDAY, 10th May).
Capt. Kobayashi 8,000

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA TANGO MARU (FRIDAY, 18th May, at 11 A.M.).
Capt. Hayashi 13,500

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA KATORI MARU (SATURDAY, 24th Apr., at 11 A.M.).
Capt. Kato 21,000

YOKOHAMA KAMO MARU (SATURDAY, 12th May, at 11 A.M.).
Capt. Inoue 16,000

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via MANILA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLOMBO.

5 Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

E. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 222 and 223

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA.

JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	MON., 30th April, Noon
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	SATUR., 12th May
TENYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	WED., 23rd May
NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	THURS., 14th June
SHINTO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	TUES., 19th June
PERIA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	TUES., 3rd July

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G\$348 (£71.10.0) RETURN G\$609 (£122).

" " " SAN FRANCISCO G\$250 " " G\$437.50.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc. ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and Trans-Siberian Railway. Passengers may Travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIKA, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO; TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

T. DAIGO, Agent, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA ... STEAMER ... TO SAIL

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. Return Tickets to Europe available two years. Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent, Queen's Building.

Telephone 740

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA. (TRANS-PACIFIC).

"CANADA MARU" ... SATURDAY, 28th Apr., at 3 P.M.
"PANAMA MARU" ... FRIDAY, 11th May, at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"SOSEU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 26th Apr., at 8 A.M.
"JOSHIN MARU" ... SATURDAY, 28th Apr., at 8 A.M.
"ANAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 29th Apr., at Noon.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be kept.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

M. HIGUCHI, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tele. Nos. 744 and 745.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

All Steamers fitted with wireless telegraphy.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery ensuring a pure supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity.

All State-rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Agents.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails, other than those shown below, will not be advertised in future.

The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	5.01 P.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Chung Chow	7.00 P.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Antau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung	4.30 P.M.	—
Santin, Stanley	—	—
Canton Samshui and Wuchow	7.30 A.M. Logis 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	1.30 P.M.	8.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Nantau and Samsei	6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamshui	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Macao	7.30 A.M. 11.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M. 7.30 P.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M. 8.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.
Shok Ki	9.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Kumohuk	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Kaukong	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

PREPARE FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

by having your **ELECTRIC FANS** in order as soon as you want them. They require overhauling every year, and now is the time to get this done.



We will
Clean and oil **DESK FANS**
for \$1.30 each
" " **CEILING FANS**
for \$3.25 each.

Blades and Guards of Desk Fans polished and Relacquered for \$1.00 to \$1.25 each, extra.

Ceiling, Bracket and Desk Fans, all types and sizes in stock.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS,
14, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TODAY.

11 a.m.—Auction of Boots and Shoes, &c., at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lamert.
Noon—Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd. Ordinary General Meeting at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
5 p.m.—Matinee Performance of "Scenes from Shakespeare" at the Theatre Royal, in aid of War Charities.
TO-MORROW.
11 a.m.—Auction of Boots and Shoes, &c., at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lamert.
Noon—Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd. Ordinary Yearly Meeting.
12.30 p.m.—China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. Ordinary Yearly Meeting.
2.45 p.m.—British Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd. Ordinary Yearly Meeting.

Friday, 27th April—
2.30 p.m.—Meeting of Licensing Board in the Council Chamber.
Saturday, 28th April—
9.15 p.m.—"Scenes from Shakespeare" at the Theatre Royal, in aid of War Charities.
Thursday, 2nd May—
Noon—Canton Insurance Office, Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders.
Saturday, 5th May—
Noon—Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd. Ordinary General Meeting.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JULY to DECEMBER 1916.
With Index, Price \$7.50.
On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

April 24th		
ON LONDON.—		
Telegraphic Transfer	2 1/2	
Bank Bill, on demand	2 1/2	
Bank Bill, 30 days sight	2 1/2	
Bank Bill, 60 days sight	2 1/2	
Bank Bill, 90 days sight	2 1/2	
Credits, at 4 months sight	2 1/2	
Documentary Bill, 6 months sight	2 1/2	
ON PARIS.—		
Bank Bill, on demand	322	
Credits, at 4 months sight	332 1/2	
ON NEW YORK.—		
Bank Bill, on demand	66 1/2	
Credits, at 30 days sight	—	
ON OMAHA.—		
Telegraphic Transfer	—	
Bank Bill, on demand	nom.	
ON OMAHA.—		
Telegraphic Transfer	—	
Bank Bill, on demand	nom.	
ON SINGAPORE.—		
Bank Bill, sight	nom.	
Private, 30 days sight	—	
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand		109 1/2
ON MANILA.—On demand	112 1/2	
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	100 1/2	
ON HATYAI.—On demand	120 1/2	
ON HONGKONG.—On demand	3 1/2 p.m.	
ON HAIPOH.—On demand	28 1/2 p.m.	
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	66 1/2	
SOYERHORN, Bank's Buying Rate	8 40/100	
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael	\$48.10	
HAR. SILVER, per ozs.	57 1/2	